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New-Dork Daily Tribunc.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1878.

THE NEWS THIS MOUNING.

Foreign.-A new Italian Cabinet has been formed: Signor Depretis is President of the Council. Consul-General Heap has decided to detain Romer, as the Grand Vizier says that proofs exist of his guilt. == The Prussian Chamber of Deputies has asked the Government to transfer control of the Prussian great cause at a most "critical time;" but railways to the Empire. - Mr. Gladstone says he will be a candidate for Mid-Lothian at the next general election.

Domestic .- The seven experts to accompany the House Committee on Yellow Fever to the South have been chosen. === The President has nominated L. Bradford Prince to be Chief-Justice of New-Mexico. The bank of C. F. Adae retary Sherman has received no letter yet General Arthur. A call for the last \$10,000,000 to Colonel Pelton. On several occasions of the Five-Twenties of 1865 has been issued,: Jack Kehoe, the famous Molly Maguire, was hung yesterday. - The tobacco manufacturers are these levies by a demand upon Mr. Edward arguing very eatnestly in Washington about a re-

Conquess .- In the Senate yesterday the bill relative to the oaths of jurors and the new bill rela tive to patents were both briefly discussed and laid aside; the Pension Appropriation bill was passed; the amendment to the Posse Comitatus bill was also passed; the Senate insisted on its amendments to several appropriation bills, In the House very little except routine business was transacted; the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, but not disposed of.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The question of investigaing County Clerk Gambleton's fee books was argued before Judge Davis. - Nearly all the street cars on the Third Avenue Road were running; policemen still guard the depots and cars, ____ interesting facts are given about the results of the first opera season at the Academy, There was a general reduction in prices of coal. A new Baltimore and Ohio route to this city is discussed. === Four eases of | Coyle's operations, however, was that he suicide were reported. - Noteworthy changes in the Brooklyn police force were made. Gold, 100116, 100561, 106561. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close 99,93 cents. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (4121g grains) 84.50 cents. Stocks active and erratic, closing excited

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate clear or partly cloudy weather, with little change in temperature. Thermometer yesterday, within a few days, and there are indications 300, 360, 320.

The two most conspicuous of the confirmations made by the Senate yesterday were those man to spend in a State like Florof John Lowell, the able jurist, to be United States Circuit Judge for the First Circuit, and | count ; and we can hardly help beof Hen y S. Foote, the resurrected Old Line | heving that before Messrs. Marble and Wool-Whig, for an office in New Orleans. Ex-

It sounds strangely in New-York ears to hear a name which has grown so familiar in connection with our home legislation as that of L. Bradford Prince, proposed for the position of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New-Mexico. But no doubt the Court would gain by the transfer, and an abundance of good wishes would go with Chief-Justice Prince.

Yesterday's sales of coal, following close upon the failure to renew the combination, show a marked decline in prices. All the great companies have lowered their prices 40, 60 and 70 cents a ton, and the prospect is good for that kind of improvement in the market, by which, as a spokesman of the coal combination ruefully prophesied some time since, "the consumer alone will be the "gainer." The consumer will try to bear up under his load of sorrow.

Italy appears to have emerged successfully from the crisis in which she was plunged about a week ago, when the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 257 to 185 declared that the late Covernment was not able to maintain order with liberty-a mere shibboleth for a struggle between the ins and the outs. Signor Depretis, who returns to office, has been in a deficiency to be provided for, to dance York could fail to be gratified at the appointment,

stability.

The Ottoman Government is inexcusably slow in making good its charge of conspiracy against Romer, the naturalized American citizen, whom it surrendered to Consul General Heap. If it fails to act promptly, Mr. Heap should accord Romer the privilege which is permitted every culprit in this country-freedom, when no cause for his detention is shown soon after his arrest. The torpor and submissiveness displayed in this Romer case contrast unfavorably with the energy of Captain Ingraham, who demanded the release of Kostza Republican administration. It must be a great within eight hours; and obtained it.

It is difficult to realize that the premium on gold has actually disappeared. A whole generation has grown up while gold has been hoarded as more valuable than paper, to whom the equal values of the two currencies will come as something like a discovery. Since the dark days early in the civil war, seventeen years ago, gold has never been so low as it was on Tuesday, when sales were made on the street at par, and while a slight premium still exists in official transactions, it is well understood that it is artificial and must soon vanish. This is resumption in the way originally recommended-by resuming; it is resumption in fulfilment of the pledges of the New-York bankers who told as much as gold fifteen days before the date prediction verified to the letter. Indeed it is will be reversed, and that legal-tender notes will be worth a little more than gold. On the whole it must be admitted that the Resumption Act has failed miserably as a "hin-" drance to resumption."

MORE CIPHERS. The new Florida cipher, of which we present a few specimens this morning, throws a carrious light upon the operations of one of the Tilden agents during the memorable after-campaign,-a gentleman whose figure in these important historical scenes has always appeared to us somewhat grotesque. Mr. John rivalled ability in the way of travelling at other people's expense, and a princely taste for good living and hospitality. Sent upon a secret and distant expedition, which involved much travelling and many hotel-bills, and with a paymaster too far removed to check the charges for sundries and refreshments, Colonel John F. Coyle must have been for three halcyon weeks one of the happiest men on the North American continent. His telegrams do not show that he was particularly anxious about the result of the count, or vexed by the proceedings of the adverse politicians whom visitors of a serious turn of mind like Mr. Marble were accustomed to call "internal "scenndrels" and "agne-smitten Pariahs." He had nothing to say about politics. He bore defeat with easy good nature, and perhaps he would have borne victory with the same sort of composure. Nothing troubled him except an occasional stoppage of the supplies, or the bad quality of the Tallahassee champagne. As long as he had the luxury of \$500 in his pocket, he rolled blissfully along, saving the Democratic party in fine style. If perchance a draft was protested or a remittance was delayed, there was frantic telegraphing to New-York about the "embarrassment" to the the dry season never lasted long, and Colo-Coyle was not suffered to go thirsty.

He drew upon everybody. He drew almost every day. If a new eigher is translated, the first disclosure made by it is a fresh draft by Colonel John F. Coyle. Most of his supplies seem to have been obtained from the mysterious person who concealed himself behind the name and address of Mr. Henry Twentyhe drew upon the unknown "three." This morning we find him varying this can be. Still less, perhaps, will be under-Cooper for \$1,000. Mr. Cooper was the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and there was nothing out of the way in his accredited agent of the party at a time when north the lightning express and four or five money was needed for lawyers, messengers, telegraph bills, and other legitimate expenses. We are assured that Mr. Cooper has preserved a careful list of all the payments which he made as treasurer of the the postal service appropriation to the National Committee, on account of these drafts from Southern agents, that he is perfectly willing to give it to the public at any time, and that there is nothing whatever in his connection with the business that requires either concealment or explanation; and we do not doubt that this assurance is strictly correct. The "signal and peculiar mark" of Mr. obtained money so often and from so many sources. While he was drawing upon the committee for a sum which we should suppose to be large enough for all his proper expenses. he seems to have been in the receipt of other supplies from Gramercy Park which the committee perhaps knew nothing about. There is record of nearly \$10,000 obtained by him that this does not represent all of his drafts, We need hardly remark that \$10,000 is a large sum-a suspiciously large sum for one ida after the election and before the ley reached the point of offering \$50,000 for the Canvassing Board, somebody must have wasted an enormous amount of material aid in other ways.

THANKS TO MR. BLOUNT.

One of the leaks and extravagances of Republican administration has been found. It is a discovery worthy of Glover. It seems that the Appropriations Committee of this Democratic Congress, having that profound re- already with singular unanimity pointed out the gard for economy which always characterizes the party that makes appropriations for opposition to spend, cut down the appropriation for the Post Office Department to such a figure as to leave a deficiency of \$450,000, and involve the necessity for dis continuing the postal-car service. This was what went under the name of Reform. It is a specimen of the measures by which the Democratic majority in Congress reduced the appropriations on the score of economy. The deficiency bill is the common and ordinary supplement to these great retrenchment measures. An easy way for a political party in the position of the Democracy to make a reputation for economy is to cut down the estimates of an opposition Administration for a certain amount of service in a department. and whether it cripples the department or leaves

the portfolio of Minister. Although his Min- pride. There's nothing so easy as to exercise istry is incomplete it has fair prospects of economy and insist upon retrenchment in the expenditures made by the opposition, and it is easy and natural, too, when this niggardliness has made deficiency bills necessary, to point to that fact as auother evidence of extravagance and incompetence on the part of the other side. As to service, which was only passed in a grudging and ungracious way, it appears that it was cut off from the original Appropriation bill because Congress was not aware that there was any postal-car service. It is one of the leaks and extravagances that have resulted from comfort to some of the gentlemen of the majority in the House, who have been so certain that there was reckless extravagance somewhere, and who have been so eager to find it out, to have it settled that Republican administration of the Post Office Department is responsible for the postal-car service, and that it costs \$450,000, which might be sayed by cutting it off. In reporting the bill Mr. Blount, of Georgia

been ignorant that there had been growing 'vice," and he thought "Congress had not been treated with common courtesy by the Post "Office Department." Mr. Biount, as one of the leaders of the party that has con-Secretary Sherman that paper would be worth trol of the expenditures of the Government, is entitled to the thanks of the fixed by law for resumption, and found their business communities of the North, to whom the postal-car service has become a now declared to be propable that the premium | necessity. He has consented to the payment of this deficiency, at the same time that he has put on record his rebuke of the Department for organizing the service in a secret and underhanded manner. If we rightly understand the provisions of the bill, the New-England mail service, which, within the past year, has been mereased by the addition at slight expense of an early mail out of New-York, which has proved a great accommodation to thousands of citizens, will be reduced by the discontinuance of this early mail. This may cause some complaint among people who take a narrow and sectional view of such questions, and who say that because New-Eng-F. Coyle is a free-handed person, with un- land pays a profit to the Post Office Department for her mail service, she ought not to be abridged in her accommodations by the votes of States like Georgia, in which the whole service is conducted at a loss. But then it should be remembered that the gentlemen who retired from the Union in 1861, and who have been good enough to come back to make our laws and regulate our affairs, are extremely anxious to save money for the Government and have all the departments administered with economy. Mr. Blount's view is large and kind in bins to consent to the payment is the most defenceless of all the organs. The eve of the deficiency. If he sees no necessity for an early New-England mail, and considers the postal-car service a wholly unnecessary extravagance, as he apparently does-and probably faithfully represents his constituents in it-then, of course, he cannot consent to spending money in that way. Mr. Plount and his friends found upon coming back into the Union and to Congress that Government expenses had been largely increased. They don't understand it, smells, or, what is better, of no smells at but they are trying hard to find out about it, all. But-alas for the unfortunate ear!-almost all and to exhaust the resources of statesmanship sounds in a city are discordant, including most of in schemes of retreachment and reform.

Were it in order to suggest that the little whirl they gave us from 1861 to 1865 was somewhat costly, and has entailed debts with annual interest burdens, it might account for some of it. But there must be no references to that, for they revive the animosities of the war; and them may be due perhaps to a legitimate natural demand for increased postal accommo-Mr. Blount may not understand how stand that something is due to the natural order of human progress, and that prosperous communities are not contented to stand still. In Georgia the stage-coach and mails per day hardly suffice for the increasing demands of business. It is a good thing for a party desiring to make a reputation for economy to commit charge of a representative who, from his location and associations, will not be led into extravagance or waste in this branch of the public service. There are several States in the Union in which the postal service is more than self-sustaining, and several in which it is less. The entire service is carried on at a loss, which the whole country shares. Under the rule of the Democracy the States that do not pay, direct the expenditures and regulate the accommodations of those that do. This is in the interest of economy, of course. They can cut down appropriations with imtheir own constituents on the subject. The Northern and New-England States have great cause for gratitude to Mr. Blount, of Georgia, not only for permitting the deficiency to be met, but for not requiring the immediate discontinuance of the postal-car service. It would hardly be missed by the Democratic masses, and the saving effected cry.

THE VACANCY IN THE TAX OFFICE. It is understood that Mayor Ely contemplates making some appointment about the time of the holidays, to fill the vacancy in the Board of Taxes and Apportionment created by the resignation of Mr. George H. Andrews. It is also reported that around the City Hall as to where this important appointment is likely to fall, There ought to be no doubt at all. The consenting judgment of the press and of the taxpayers has man best fitted for the place. It has very rarely happened that there has been so clear and united an expression of opinion. Mr. Coleman, for many years deputy in the office, is recognized by all having much to do with the business, as being probably the very best judge of real estate values, and the best equipped authority on the whole range of

the duties in this office to be found in New-York. It would be a blunder little short of a crime if this modest and painstaking public servant should be set aside in order to confer so important an appointment upon some political or personal favorite. Mayor Ely would do himself great injustice if he should signalize the close of his honorable and useful term by any other than the very best nomination for such a place, and we prefer, therefore, to believe that, knowing as he does both from his own observations and from the voluntary testimony of the press and the taxpayers of New-York, Mr. Coleman's peculiar fitness, he is about to send in his name. No interest in Newpublic life since 1848, and has thrice held around the figures and point to them with unless it should be that of some of the large cor-

porations, and we do not believe Mayor Ely intends to gratify them at the expense of the community. A GOOD PLACE FOR THEM.

It is sad (in one sense) to read that John S. Morton, late President of the Market Street Railway in Philadelphia, has been sent with Huhn, the ex-Treasurer of the Company, to the Penitentiary for ten years. Morton was one of the most respected this special deficiency of \$450,000 for postal citizens of Philadelphia, grandson of a signer of the date for Lieutenant-Governor, and President of the Permanent International Exhibition Company. He issued bogus stock to the amount of several millions, and invested the proceeds in various speculations, which mostly came to grief, as they deserved to. It is encouraging (in another sense) to know that Mr. Morton's "respectability " has not saved him. He was a most mischievous man, all the more so be cause his social position gave him the opportunity of swindling the public. It may be uncharitable to say so, but there are offenders whose sentences to ong terms of imprisonment ought to give all honest folk a positive pleasure. Post-Office clerks, for instauce, who steal letters, are as worthy as anybody of a prolonged incarceration. Charles F. Colburn, late of the Charlestown, Mass., District Post-Office, is to be restrained of his liberty and was good enough to say that he favored its kept at hard labor for three years. He embezzled passage, although he said "Congress had letters with money in them. Who can tell how much suffering and inconvenience his lareenous "up in silence this system of postal-car ser- habits occasioned !-how much anxiety and distress these clerkly thieves may in fature cause, if

the bolts are not drawn upon them? Again, stealing letters, though bad enough, is not so bad as trata-wrecking, for that is diabolical. For attempting murder in this form, Rollin Starter, at Sandy Hill, is to be sent to the Dannemora Peniteneary for tour years and six months. Everybody travels nowadays by railway, and what traveller will be shocked at the severity of the sentence? The positive advantage of having such men put for a time out of the way of doing more mischief is worth considering, even if we take no account of

retribution. Hanging is different. It is the expression of the opinion of society that the executed is no longer to be trusted to live. Kehoe, the Molly Maguire, was hanged for murder at Pottsville, Penn., yesterday. He affirmed his innocence of particular crime for which he suffered, but admitted that he was privy to another. It would be also barsh to say, "The grave is the best place for Kehoe," but such is the opinion of the ommunity. Society may pity even while it is unable to pardon. The murderons freaks of the Molly Magnires, so far as John Kehoe is concerned, are over. And if so much at such great cost has been gained, who shall say that the gain has been too

NOISES AND NERVES.

A writer in an English periodical has been discussing the suggestive topic of "Civilization and Noise," and the weekly papers have broken out midable a question the uproar of cities has become. The writer's plea is, in brief, for the defence of the senses against annoying and burtful influence which civilization has produced, often as inclbenefits. It goes without saying that the can protect itself against unsightly objects; the nose can fight its own battles now and then, with least compensation. There is much more to delight the eye than to vex it, even in the artificial world: and while the life of a nose, in a great metropolis, is one of many sore trials and sometimes of real afflictions, the balance is almost invariably on the side of sweet the music, which to the cultivated car must be the worst sound of all. There is nothing musical in the harsh roar of the streets, the grinding of penderou wheels over flinty pavements, the loud rattling and creaking and jugling of vehicles of all ages and conditions of decrepitude, the clatter of horses hoofs, the cries of drivers, newsboys and pedlers, and all the thousand and one noises that make any large city of the present day more of a in the matter of increased expenditures Rabel than Babel could possibly have been, seeing in the Post Office Department, some of that it lacked so many of the modern appliances for making a racket; and these noises can never cease from Senator Conkling about the removal of Havemeyer. Sometimes he appealed directly increase in business and population, and a to be discordant until Mr. Edison, say, invents some sort of a musical funnel which shall gather up all sparkling airs of the last successful opera, or, where there are families with an ear for sober music, the

Here is one particular, at least, in which civilizathe weekly mail may answer, while further ton can never improve upon nature. Most, if not accredited agent of the party at a time when north the lightning express and four or five all, of the sounds of nature are musical. The rustling of a breeze in the leaves of the forest is an exquisite harmony; so is the ripping of the breek. that to the sleeping woods all night singeth a agiet tune;" so, too, the tiny waterfall with its drowsy monotone, and the great entaract with its thundering roar. Even a terrible storm may be described as a symphony, for in its rudest and wildest moods nature seems never to forget its first law of

But in the artificial life of cities all this is changed. If these who have grown used to the din in the midst of which they were born and have lived all their lives, will pause awhile and analyze the volume of sound in any busy thoroughfare, they will be amazed to find how many distinct noises there are, and may be led to reflect that this incessant bombarding of the tympanum must affect the nerves and the tempers, not to say the menta health, of these who dwell at the great centres of population. This is a problem with which the builders and rulers of cities have so far punity, having no fear of complaints from made little effort to deal, though it has engaged the attention of learned societies, and is becoming a subject of scientific investigation. Up to the pres ent day cities have been built and governed with little regard to the possible sufferings of their inhabitants from this cause. Progress in the arts of comfort and health can hardly fail to give us noise less payements and lighter vehicles, with perhaps a different sort of horse-shoe. Science may do much in the future, but government may do more would make an uncommonly good campaign now. It is time the liberty of the many was asserted over the liceuse of the few It is time unnecessary steam-whistles were choked, and clocks that persist in ringing the quarters all night were muffled. It is time the law laid its heavy hand on that antiquated specimen of the milkman who still, in certain quarters of this city, gives his Mohawk yell at the area railings, just at that hour when exemplary sleepers are taking there is a good deal of doubt and speculation their most devout naps. It is time that party-walls were ordered to be thicker, so that we may not be compelled to listen all day and almost all night to that industrious young lady next door, who plays all things alike, nothing well and everything loud. All kinds of pedlers, licensed venders, and "old clo" men should have their mouths shut by law. There is one ostentatious person in this city engaged in the business of buying superannuated hats who might well be made the subject of a special act. There is in the very heart of the city a great railroad depot, where hundreds of trains rush in and ont every day; it will be strange if an advancing civilization does not put both road and depot under the ground together. There are other depots, also in the heart of the city, where the clatter of carts and the leading and unleading of freight, milk-cans, etc., make living almost impossible and sadly depreciate real estate. But all our progress, in this city, has been toward an increase of the general clamor. About the only reform which the friends of the ear have ever succeeded in ob taining has been to silence the ragman's bells, while in three of the great avenues steam railroads bave been built in mid-air, and trains run almost every

> Indeed, the tyranny often exercised over a great city is astonishing. It is not long since a publicspirited citizen organized an agitation-think of telegraphed: "To Pelton or Hewitt, Everett House,

minute twenty hours out of the twenty-four.

its being necessary to organize an agitation for such a purpose !- to rid this city of certain manufactories of filth that had clustered about it, poisoning its air and its rivers; and very uphill work he has will still find it! Such found it and is the impregnability of established nuisances. It is even more difficult to silence unnecessary sounds, for mankind, with characteristic perversity, actually become attached to them. City-bred people find the country too quiet to steep

Declaration of Independence, Democratic candi- in. It was only the other day that a lady wrote to a newspaper to say that she missed on Sandays the rush of the elevated railroad trains past her window, with their flashes of faces and costumes! No doubt, if cities, by scientific and official effort, were made actually quiet, there would be bosts of grumblers to recall the good old days when there was plenty of noise.

> With the approach of the holidays and the already crowded state of the principal shops, the usual cases the principal establishments on Tuesday last, a woman, with her purse full of money, was arrested for stealing an article of very little value; and though she loudly protested her innocence she was committed for trial. The circumstance may be repeated at any time and in any shop, and it is quite proper to caution purchasers against any carelessness through which they may fall under suspicion of dishonesty. Unfortunately, perfect respectability and rectitude are not enough to protect purchasers from the ignominy of accusation. The shepkeepers, for certain reasons, are under the impression that they are daily robbed, ometimes by professional shoplifters, but oftener by female amateurs in crime. This impression is acted upon, and sometimes occasions great hardship. Ladies should be upon the alert, while making their inspection and purchases, to do nothing which may lead not overwise shop-men and shop-women into what may charitably be called mistakes; while traders themselves will do well to remember that the majority of the people are honest. Whether there is any remedy for the constant exposure of great quantities of goods to the depredations of pilferers we cannot say; but we are sure that one should be discovered, if possible.

THE FLORIDA CIPHERS.

ANOTHER CODE EXPLAINED. THE COSTLY SERVICES OF MR. JOHN F. COYLE.

One of the systems of cipher employed by the Democratic politicians in Florida consisted entirely of numbers, used, so far as we are now aware, without any intermixture of words. In undertaking the translation of this eigher it was assumed that the numbers stood for letters of the alphabet and not for words or phrases, since the construction of a vocabulary copious enough to give a separate arbitrary sign for every word that might be required in the course of an active correspondence extending over several weeks would be a work of enormous labor, and the vocabulary when complete would be too clumsy for use. Then with a chorus of comments, which show how for- it was observed that double and triple numbers occurred frequently in this code, whence it was in ferred that, as in the case of the double-lettercipher which we explained a few days ago. two figures were used for each letter. The dents of great pleasures and tacalculable figures were then pointed off by couples and written down in their numerical order. It soon appeared broad; not sectional or partisan. It was very ear, in this conflict with modern life, that they began at 20, and that there were twentyfour eighers in all, 66 being the most frequent, and 93, 82 and 55 coming next in order.

In deciphering correspondence of this class, a and from its owner; but it would be difficult for a knowledge of the relative frequency of the characman to shut his ears, except, perhaps, in certain ters is of some help. E is used oftener than any extreme cases. It is the ear, too, that has the other letter in our language, and after it come t, a, o, n, i, etc., etc. But this general rule does not always hold good in short telegrams, and it proved to be at fault when tried upon the few numbermessages in the possession of The Tribune. Som other clew to the interpretation therefore had to be sought, and it was found in the fellowing dispatch TALLABASSEL, Nov. 19, 1876.

J. J. DANIEL, Jacksonville, Fla.: 3. 3. 443311. 30242000000, 740-3 \$153931805355090342533934844 \$55277631292055313166427782959 \$9508266480527593449542782959 \$9508264895525793449542731377 \$956424895452316342779675552 \$956424895452316342279675552 \$45060323895.0639552782466 \$248445542818894550905782466 \$2484455428185596577485429066

5248445542821888845508005233 \$2840449324923380027480342066 \$27310484384504190532084208920802766 \$7558793823 995233448825533007766 \$2332748758879418355428066887609727 \$232748758879418355428066887609727 \$200793277453666925096851876342986352096865 \$2007852774448485096554245534

At the date of this telegram, November 19, the Democratic managers at Tailahassee were in great excitement over the rumor that Governor Stearns the sounds of the streets, and, rearranging their meant to claim authority under the statutes of Florida, to canvass the Electeral votes, J. J. Daniel was one of the most important members of the Democratic State Executive Committee, E. M. orthodox bynn tunes with a full assortment of the L'Engle was one of his confidential men at the capital. It was natural to suppose that this dispatch referred to the chief topic of the day, and if so the word "canvass" must be in it somewhere. The problem was, therefore, to find a combination of seven numbers, of which the second and fifth standing for A, should be the same, and the sixth and seventh (S 8) also the same. The translator began at the beginning and tried every sequence of ciphers until at the end of the twelfth line one was found which fulfilled the desired conditions, namely, "84, 66, 33, 87, 66, 27, 27," This agrees well enough with what is known of the average frequency of the different letters; 66 is the commonest of these number ciphers, and A, though not quite so common a letter as E, stands but little below it. If 66 represents A, and 33 represents N. we may safely assume that the combination 66, 33, 20, which occurs twice in this dispatch means "and." We now have the translation of six of the cipher characters, standing for A, C, D, N, S and V. Writing out the numbers in vertical columns, and placing the equivalent letter opposite every one that has been discovered, we get a pieces of words that are easily filled out. For instance the fragment, "--sand d" a s," is plamly "thousand dollars," and this gives us six more letters. Twelve important characters being known, the rest follow quickly, and we have this eigher

The letters q and z are not in any of the dis-

patches so far examined. This alphabet fits all the dispatches on which it has been tried, and it yields, for the one quoted above, the following translation:

J. J. DANIEL, Jacksonrille: Coyle says draw on Edw. Coop r S1.500 immediate use; he will see it paid. Write him particulars about Paine deeposit. Authority communicated in yesterday's letter mediated as above. Injunction against Governor canvassing electoral vote, and mandams to make Mella and Cowgili act immediately will be sought to-morrow.

Another dispatch, dated two days earlier, indicates that for some scheme the Democrats had on foot, they did not trust their own Attorney-Gen-

[Translation.] JACKSONVILLE, Nov. 17.

S. Pasco and E. M. L' ENGLE:
Cocke wiff be ignored, (H t) agan called in. Authority reliable.

Authority Daniel.

If Mr. Coyle's direction to "draw on Edw. Cooper one thousand dollars immediate use" was followed, there is no evidence that the money was needed for illegitimate purposes, or indeed that the draft was paid. Mr. Cooper was the Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, and Mr. Coyle is the kind of man to draw for one thousand dollars immediate use whenever he gets a chance. He is a very expensive person, and during the Florida campaign he seems to have been drawing all the time. Nor was he the only political agent in that little State who made heavy demands upon New-York. At the first intimation of doubt as to the result of the election, the Florida Democrats began to clamor for money. On the 10th of November, Messrs. Raney and Bloxham, of the State Executive Committee,

New-York: How much material aid on sight." Coyle arrived at Jacksonville on the 13th, and instantly informed Mr. Havemeyer:

Necessary supply telegrapine credit of Payne [treasurer of the State Committee] in First —— Bank, \$5,300.

This was a pretty large sum to be spent in a small State after the election was over; but it seems to have been paid, for H. H. replied that the name of the person and the name of the bank were unintelligible, and asked if Coyle could not "draw on 50." On the 18th Coyle united with Mr. Daniel and Mr. W. Call in requesting that the deposit should be changed to the credit of J. J. Daniel, and it is to this transaction that the "number dispatch" translated above probably refers. On the 18th Mr. Coyle drew on "23" for \$500. On the 19th he authorized Daniel to draw upon Mr. Cooper for \$1,000. On the 21st he drew for \$250. On the 25th he drew for \$500. On the 29th he drew for \$550. On the 1st of December there is a complaint to Pelton that of larceny, real or alleged, are recurring. At one of operations are "embarrassed at a critical time" because Coyle's demand for further supplies are not answered. On the 2d, H. telegraphs to Coyle 'Unless you have received will remit again." On the 4th Coyle sends the following dispatch to

You will supply immediately telegraphic credit Coyle \$700, which will probably cover all expenses. Notify me promptly.

To which "P." replied in cipher:

Henry Havemeyer:

Twenty-tures thinks all your seven have been forty-one. If not five or two any nine you twenty-one; Answer and report,

Answer and report,

"Twenty-three" thinks all your drafts have been honoied. If not will renait or deposit any bank you telegraph. Answer and report.

A dispatch which so encouraged Colonel Coyle that he instantly drew again :

[Cipher.] TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 5.

HENRY HAVEMEYER, New-York:
Not notify ten Thomas nine three Moses and this twelve inmediately Greece will place twenty takes one Italy seven W. its any and what need.

MAX.

Supply \$700 telegraphic credit Woolley and Covic and notify what bank 1 mediately. Marble will not need any. This takes its place.

As all these drafts were in addition to the large ones made at the close of the canvass, to cover the purchase of the Canvassing Board, the question naturally arises, what can Mr. Coyle have wanted of so much money? There were many queer transactions among the Democrats in Florida during the period between the casting and the counting of the votes, and perhaps the following dispatches may indicate some of the points at which, the "material aid" of Colonel Pelton was required. It is well known that the proofs of violence and intimidation practised upon the colored voters in Florida were met in the Canvassing Board by remarkable affidavits from the white Democrats, and it would appear that these witnesses received minute instructions from head-

F. McLeop and A. B. Hages, Lake City:

Have Nishack, Ostern and the McKinneys make affldavits that they have never at any time used violence,
force or intimidation, or threats thereof, to unduce
McNish, King, Simmons, Boyd, or Thomas or any other
covered men, to vote Democratic telet. Send affilmits
to-morrow.

GEO, P. RANET,
J. J. DANIEL,
S. L. NIBLACE.

quarters as to what they were expected to swear to:

sonville, knew what the McKinueys and other persons had never at any time done in the heart of a remote interior county; at any rate they were particular enough in saying just what they wanted. And it was, perhaps, a bundle of similarly precise affiliavits that the enthesiastic but cautious Dickeson refers to in the following dispatch: CEDAR KEYS, Nov. 28

Possibly these gentlemen, at Tallahassee or Jack-

93 66 42 44 62 77 52 87 48 93 48 93 20 31 J. J. DICKESON.

[Translation.] I have important papers; more than you expected;

POLITICAL NOTES. Moses can't get his shoulders up high enough to

There isn't as much talk about Secretary Sher-" ncompetence" as there was.

The third-term boosters have overexerted them-selves, and are giving the movement a rest. Tilden has postponed "clamoring" till after the holidays. He doesn't wish to disturb the festivities.

Perhaps the presence of his own cipher telegrams will stimulate Pelton's memory when he testifies

Why does Senator Wallace side so persistently with the so id South? Do his Vice-Presidential yearnings influence him?

Moses may be expected to plead that he is a private cilizen his ciphers. If life in the Ark isu't "private," what is? The simplest journalistic prudence makes it neces-

sary to have an obituary of the Potter Committee put in type. The concern is likely to expire in a fit any day. Bulletins about the progress of Moses's new cipher

key have ceased to be issued from the Ark. This seems to indicate failure, which is sad. The Trib-tike anticipated much pleasure in testing the accuracy of the invention. Mr. Conger accomplished one important thing when he taunted the Democratic members with a

fear to touch the ciphers. He called out the first "fraud" yell which has been heard this session. Of course it was feeble, but it was interesting as a If the Solid South doesn't have its own Speaker and control the organization of the next House it

will be because Mr. Randall pledges himself to follow Southern dictation as implicitly as if he were a Southerner himself. The possibility for his re-Southerner himself. The possibility for his election on any other basis has ceased to exist. Two negroes in Hertford County, North Carolina, have been tried, convicted and sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for interfering with another

negro who wished to vote the Democratic ticket. Senator Ransom should release a fresh instalment of gush about this vigorous display of justice, and call for similar promptness on the other side in South Carolina. There seems to be a strong disposition to reelect all the minor officers of the Assembly in this State. The Clerk, Mr. Johnson, is sure of refflection; the present Sergeant-at-Arms, Mr. Orr, is apparently

the strongest-certainly the most deserving candi-date for that place; and it is understood that Henry Wheeler, the present doorkeeper, will be chosen again. Mr. Wheeler is a veteran, fought bravely in the Army, and has always been a steadfast Republi-can. He should be reelected. Thurman may be forced to run for Governor of Ohio, whether he wishes to or not. The leaders of his party confess that they cannot carry the State with any weaker candidate. Thus the Hon, Samuel F. Hunt says the Democrats cannot win without

presenting their very strongest cannot will without presenting their very strongest candidate. "If Thurman can carry the State it will redlect him to the Senate and possibly make him President. The experiment is worthy the ambition of any man." So it is, but the trouble with Thurman is, that whether he runs or not his Presidential chances will suffer. The only explanation made of the Administra-

tion's appointment of "Hangman" Foote as Superintendent of the United States Mint at New-Orleans is that he brought out a large Republican vote in Tennessee in 1876 for Hayes. The Administration is said to feel no end of gratitude therefor. This brings the question back to the Old Line Whig again, for the recruits which Foote drummed up must have belonged to that party. If it is objected to Foote that he is not more than half alive, it should be considered that he is the livest member of his party available.

General Garfield seems to be a good deal of a Grant man. He is credited with saying that he wouldn't be a bit surprised if there were a wave of popular enthusiasm within the next year or two that would nominate and elect Grant to the Presidency. He thinks the drift in that direction increases daily. The General thinks Blaine made a creases daily. The General thinks Blaine made a mistake in starting a sectional debate at this time, and believes it would have been better to have proposed an appropriation to punish perpetrators of fraud, and allowed the Demecrats to oppose it if they dared. Perhans the General's fondness for Grant and his disapproval of Blaine both spring from the same cause—an uneasy consciousness that Blaine is gaining too much headway as a Presidential candidate.

One of the most interesting phases of the political